





## Co-day's Advertisements.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
FOR SHANGHAI.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"TAIWAN,"  
Captain Vaughan, will be despatched as above  
TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1896. [1400]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR SHANGHAI.  
(Taking Cargo and Passengers) through rates  
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NANCHANG,  
TIENSIN, HANKOW and FORTS on the  
YANGTZEK.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"MENEALUS,"  
Captain Towell, will be despatched as above  
TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1896. [1402]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"HAIMUN,"  
Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the  
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1896. [1401]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
FOR TIENSIN.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"NANCHANG,"  
Captain Fildes, will be despatched as above  
ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1896. [1371]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"SUIS-NG,"  
Captain Galsworthy, will be despatched as above  
ON THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 P.M.  
Instead of as previously advertised.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1896. [1372]

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.  
THE Steamship  
"INGRABAN,"  
Captain Diedrichsen, will be despatched for the  
above Ports ON FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
FOOK CHEONG AH YON & Co.,  
44, Praya Central,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1896. [1403]

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
THE Steamship  
"NANYO MARU,"  
will be despatched for the above Ports on  
TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1896. [1404]

TO LET.  
DWELLING HOUSES:—  
Nos. 1 & 2, RYAN TERRACE.  
GARDENS IN BLUE BUILDINGS.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
& AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Raffles Place, 7th September, 1896. [1405]

Intimations.  
DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.  
AERATED WATERS.  
SIMPLE AERATED WATER.  
SODA WATER.  
LEMONADE.  
GINGER ALE.  
SARSAPARILLA.  
RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are  
made under the constant supervision of a duly  
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-  
parison with the best English Manufactures.  
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and  
other Large Consumers.  
Any complaints should be addressed to the  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1896. [1427]

AN APPEAL.  
THE SUPERIORES OF THE ITALIAN  
CONVENT, CANON ROAD, begs most  
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of  
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind  
patronage and support, and desires to state that  
she will be pleased to receive orders for all  
kinds of NEEDLE WORK.  
Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs  
and Collars renewed on old ones.  
Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing,  
Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.  
Materials can be supplied, if required.  
The Superiores will also be most grateful for  
any PARCEL or old FURNITURE to be made into  
Beds for the Children of the Poor Schools, who  
are taught by the Sisters.  
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1896. [1428]

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.  
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is  
fitted with the best English Machinery, embody-  
ing the latest improvements in the trade.  
The Purest Ingredients only are used, and the  
utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the  
Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated  
Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.  
For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and  
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and  
the full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies  
when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.  
Our Registered Telegraphic Address is  
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."  
And all signed messages addressed thus will  
receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always  
kept ready in Stock:—  
PURE AERATED WATER,  
SODA WATER,  
LEMONADE,  
POTASH WATER,  
LITHIA WATER, SELTZER WATER,  
SARSAPARILLA WATER,  
TONIC WATER,  
GINGER ALE,  
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or  
grey, or that appear to have been used for any  
other purpose than that of containing Aerated  
Waters, as such Bottles are never used again  
by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1896. [1406]

DEATHS.  
On the 27th ultimo at his residence, Shimo-  
yamate-dori, Go-chome, Kobe, C. P. FALKER in  
his 57th year.  
At No. 79, Concession, Kobe, ADOLPH BROCK,  
a native of Hamburg, who died suddenly on the  
27th ultimo.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1896.  
NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is difficult to imagine a more extra-  
ordinary incident than that detailed in the  
telegram, dated London, the 4th Septem-  
ber, published on Saturday last. In Con-  
stantinople, in broad daylight, twenty-five  
well dressed and well educated persons  
entered the Ottoman Bank supplied with  
bombs, revolvers and ammunition, closed  
the doors, took possession, apparently, of  
the Bank and stood a siege there of  
twelve or fourteen hours. They do not  
appear to have got away from the Bank  
with any plunder, and all of them are dead  
or prisoners. It is alleged that they were  
Armenians, and the direct result of their  
action was the slaughter in Constantinople  
of five thousand of their fellow countrymen  
by the Turks. Were they Armenians at  
all? Was their object plunder, and the  
subsequent disturbance and massacre an  
unforeseen and totally unexpected incident  
not entering into the calculations  
of the twenty-five. Did they hope at that  
time of the day to get successfully away  
with their plunder, and were they taken  
by surprise by a resistance they did not  
expect, and an alarm so quickly circulated  
that they were surrounded and besieged  
before they could get away?

It seems hardly possible that any band  
of robbers, however well organised and  
however daring, could reasonably hope to  
get safely away with an amount of gold  
or bullion commensurate to the risk run.  
It is hardly in accordance with ordinary  
experience that a gang of desperadoes  
wholly bent on robbery should be com-  
posed of men all of the same nationality,  
and all men of education. Such gangs  
are generally cosmopolitan in composition,  
and although you may find one or two  
educated men amongst the leaders, the  
majority are generally of the roughest  
type. The composition of the band—  
Armenians all and men of education—  
would suggest a political object as the  
end and aim of the very desperate at-  
tempt on the Ottoman Bank, and not the  
hope of securing a considerable booty.  
The men may have been conspirators, and  
the seizure of the Bank and the resolute  
defence of the position for twelve hours  
may have been the signal for, and the first  
step towards, an uprising of the entire  
Armenian population of the city against  
their Turkish masters. Without outside  
assistance, or the promise of such, it seems  
an utterly hopeless and utterly reckless  
enterprise. The population of Con-  
stantinople numbers there Turks for every

Armenian in the city and its neighbourhood,  
and Turks are as a rule well armed and  
determined fighters, and the events of the  
last twelve months must have rendered  
the most peaceably disposed of them  
prompt to turn out at the first alarm.

Were the assailants of the Bank  
Armenians at all, or a majority of them?  
Was the attack on the Bank, by whom-  
soever made, deliberately contrived to stir  
up a riot, in which Armenians were bound  
to suffer largely, or was the massacre  
a wholly unexpected attempt by a few  
desperate adventurers to fill their pockets  
at other peoples expense? The whole  
affair is mysterious. Of one thing, however,  
we may feel fairly confident. Russian  
gold and Russian intrigue is at the bottom  
of every movement that tends to keep  
alive the state of anarchy in which  
the mixed populations of Turkey in  
Europe and Turkey in Asia are kept, and  
Russia will probably at an early date  
undertake the duty of keeping order.

The reports that have reached Hong-  
kong about the uprising in the Philippines  
are very meagre and very disconnected.  
We put very little faith in them. We do  
not mean to say that there has been no  
conspiracy against the Government or  
no attempt at open rebellion. There is,  
and has been for years past, very great  
discontent in Luzon. Among the purely  
native races little or none exists. They are  
a happy tempered, easily contented race,  
with no political ambitions, and are, on  
the whole, fairly well governed. The  
methods of government are not of the very  
latest pattern. They are rather primitive  
and unscientific, but they are far better  
suited to the people and their ways than  
modern methods. The Spaniards from Spain  
are not very numerous. They are mainly  
officials, but there are many among them  
who are connected more or less directly,  
and who are in sympathy, with the liberals,  
radicals, socialists, and anarchists who exist  
in varying strength in all parts of Spain  
itself. The factions that exist in Spain  
are reproduced on a small scale in Manila,  
and there are many Spaniards there who  
would if they could substitute a republican  
for a constitutional government. Many  
of them, too, are in sympathy with the  
rebellion in Cuba and probably in com-  
munication with Cuban organisations in  
Cuba and in Spain. If there is any  
conspiracy to upset the Government in the  
Philippines, or even to create trouble there  
with a view to divert the attention and  
divide the forces of the Spanish Government,  
they are Spaniards who are at the bottom  
of it, and not either natives or mestizos.  
These latter are, of course, at all times,  
and in all colonies and places where  
there are mixed races, the dangerous  
element. They are almost *ex necessitate*,  
discontented with the existing social  
arrangements. They have white blood in  
their veins. They have inherited a higher  
range of ideas and greater capacities than  
the purely native races. They claim  
recognition as members of the superior  
race, and to be admitted into Government  
employ and into society as—what they are  
not—white men. They are ready to  
embrace any chance, that offers of upset-  
ting existing institutions in the hope that  
some change may give them a better  
opening. With Spanish leaders, such  
men in a place like the Philippines could  
give a great deal of trouble.

TELEGRAMS.  
REUTER'S MESSAGES.  
BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.  
LONDON, September 4th.  
About 3 to 1 has been laid on Persimmon;  
otherwise no betting whatever.  
Labrador and Nougata Riche are likely  
starters; Galeazzo, Spruce, Santa Maura  
doubtful.

THE CRETE TROUBLE.  
A manifesto by the Mussulman Creteans  
appeals to Mohammedans to resist the reforms  
which the Assembly has accepted.

THE SEIZURE OF THE BANK AT  
CONSTANTINOPLE.  
Details of the seizure of the Ottoman Bank  
have been received. Twenty-five well dressed  
and educated Armenians entered the Bank at  
midday in two and three wheel porters intro-  
duced bags ostensibly of bullion but actually  
containing bombs. Suddenly several bombs  
were thrown, and producing by the alarm the  
Armenians closed the doors, keeping a hundred  
clerks prisoners, and maintaining a siege with  
bombs and revolvers for twelve hours.

(Special to Shanghai Mercury.)  
DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.  
YOKOHAMA, September 2nd.  
Japan experienced another great earth-  
quake on the evening of the 31st August in the  
North-east provinces. The town of Rokugo has  
been entirely destroyed and other towns severely  
damaged, and many lives have been lost.  
Extensive damage has been done in the  
southern parts of Japan, where a typhoon was  
raging on the same day.

(From Rangoon Times.)  
THE NANSEN EXPEDITION.  
LONDON, August 21st.  
Dr. Nansen's steamer, the *Fram*, has returned  
to Skjerve. She reached her last latitude 85.  
MUTINY IN A BRITISH REGIMENT.  
LONDON, August 21st.  
There has been serious disturbance in the  
detachment of the 7th Hussars stationed at  
Mafeking. The men became refractory and  
refused to turn out on parade, but military  
inspectors. Five have been sentenced to three  
years' imprisonment (each), and thirty others  
have been sent to Mafeking to be punished for  
minor offences.

THE BENGAL COMMAND.  
LONDON, August 21st.  
A telegram received from Simla states that  
Sir Baker Russell, second-in-command of the Bengal  
Command, will General Sir H. D. D'Almeida.

## TELEGRAMS.

(From L'Avantur du Tonkin.)  
ITALY AND BRAZIL.  
PARIS, August 30th.

The Italian Government will send a special  
envoy to Brazil to demand reparation for the  
outrage on Italian. The Brazilian Government  
have already informed Italy, that the culprit  
will be punished.

PRINCE LOBANOFF.  
PARIS, August 31st.  
Prince Lobanoff, the Tsar's Foreign Minister,  
died suddenly in the Imperial train as it ap-  
proached Scheptanka. The Prince was return-  
ing with the Tsar from Vienna at the time of his  
death.

(From Japanese Papers.)  
FORMOSA AFFAIRS.  
TOKIO, August 28th.  
One-half of the army garrisoning Formosa is  
to be relieved by the middle of next month and  
the War Department proposes to charter a num-  
ber of steamers for the transportation of the  
army.

SHIMONOSEKI, August 29th.  
Intelligence from a trustworthy source has  
been received to the effect on the 18th inst. six  
Japanese coolies were murdered by the rebels at  
a place near Tamsui.

TOKIO, August 27th.  
The Government has decided to increase the  
garrison of Formosa by another Brigade. There  
are three Brigades in the island at present.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.  
TOKIO, August 27th.  
The expenditure demanded for next year by  
the Department for Communications for carry-  
ing out effect the Steamship Service Encourage-  
ment Law is only a million yen.

A RAILWAY DEAL.  
TOKIO, August 27th.  
The Board of Directors of the Japan Railway  
Company, after repeated conferences with the  
Directors of the Ryomo Railway Company, has  
decided to purchase the property of the latter  
company for 2,850,000 yen (the company's  
capital is only 1,500,000 yen) and the payment  
will be made in cash.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.  
TOKIO, August 28th.  
At 11 a.m. this morning Marquis Ito proceeded  
to the Imperial Palace and tendered his resigna-  
tion to the Emperor. Count Itagaki, Home  
Minister, and Baron Ito, Chief Secretary of the  
Cabinet, followed the example of the Premier.  
Marquis Saigo, Minister for the Navy; Marquis  
Oyama, Minister for War; Marquis Saionji  
Minister for Education; and Viscount Yoshi-  
kawa, Minister for Justice, are also likely to  
resign.

LATER.  
At the audience, Marquis Ito explained that  
very able statesmen were required for the  
management of the country's financial and  
foreign affairs. The responsibility and importance  
of the Foreign and Finance Departments had  
greatly increased since the war and the Premier  
thought Counts Matsugata and Okuma were  
best fitted for the posts. He therefore declared  
that he was prepared to cordially recommend  
those two gentlemen for the offices. All the  
Ministers, with the exception of Count Itagaki,  
agreed to Marquis Ito's proposal.

TOKIO, August 29th.  
It is reported that the Emperor has accepted  
the resignation of Marquis Ito, and summoned  
Count Kuroda, President of the Privy Council,  
at 11 a.m. to-day and commanded him to act as  
Premier *pro tem*.

Marquis Oyama, Viscount Yoshikawa and  
Marquis Saionji presented their resignations last  
night to Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain,  
who submitted them to the Emperor this  
morning.

Viscount Takashima, Colonial Minister, and  
the other Ministers held a conference to-day in  
the residence of Marquis Saigo and all of them  
with the exception of Viscount Enomoto,  
Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, have  
since tendered their resignations.

RUSSIA IN KOREA.  
SEOUL, August 26th.  
The Russian authorities have decided to erect  
a coal godown, for the use of their fleet, on the  
south shore of Wulmi Island.

THE CRISIS AT MANILA.  
On Saturday a telegram was received by  
Commodore Beyer stating that H.M.S. *Redpoll*  
arrived at Manila on Friday. She was at once  
placed in quarantine and would remain in  
quarantine until to-morrow.

L'Avantur du Tonkin publishes the following  
telegram bearing on this subject:—  
PARIS, September 1st.  
At Manila three thousand insurgents attacked  
the Spanish garrison on the night of Saturday.  
They were repulsed with great loss.

The *China Gazette* (Shanghai) under date  
31st August publishes the following in its  
"Local and General" column:—  
Neither the Spanish Consulate nor the Hong-  
kong and Shanghai Bank have any more infor-  
mation than we gave last night respecting the  
rebellion in the Philippines, but there is a report  
amongst the Manila people here to-day that a  
telegram has been received stating that the  
Palace of the Governor and some other Govern-  
ment buildings have been blown up by dynamite.  
We do not attach much credit to the report,  
which we only mention for what it may be worth.

TYPHOON WARNING!  
Senor José de Navarro, Spanish Consul at  
this port, has been courteously favoured with a  
copy of the following telegram received from  
Manila:—  
"There is a depression in the Pacific to the  
North-east of Manila."

The Observatory officials report to-day as  
follows:—On the 7th at 11.15 a.m.: The baro-  
metric changes are somewhat irregular, on the  
whole a slight fall has occurred on the China  
coast and at Bolinea. The depression probably  
exists in the Pacific. Pressure is about 0.1  
inch in defect in the S. part of the Formosa  
Channel and in Luzon. F. 0.1 inch—Moderate  
N. and N.E. winds; unsettled, showery.  
At 4 p.m. to-day the barometer read 30.7.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Archer* left Shanghai for Hankow at 4  
p.m. on the 31st ultimo.

BARON Biégleben, formerly Austro-Hungarian  
Minister at Tokio, has retired from the diplomatic  
service on a pension.

A TYPHOON made things lively in Kobe on the  
28th ultimo, stripping trees of their foliage,  
blowing down several locusts houses and  
causing the death, by drowning, of several  
Japanese.

We learn that Mr. H. Kopsch, Statistical Sec-  
retary to the Inspector-General of Customs,  
is appointed Postal Secretary, to superintend  
the inauguration of the new Chinese postal  
service.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE new Volunteer "colours" are now being  
sporting by many of our noble defenders, but as  
yet the "blaze" is not seen abroad, the members  
of the Corps appearing rather shy of donning  
such a conspicuous covering.

SPORTSMEN who visited Deep Bay yesterday  
report that game is scarce. The paddy crops  
are advanced enough to give plenty of cover, but  
the birds have not arrived in any quantity as  
yet. The bag from four guns consisted of a brace  
each of snipe and partridge.

TO-MORROW being the Jewish New Year Day  
(i.e. the first day of the 5657th year dating from  
the Creation) most of the Jewish business houses  
will be closed and also on Wednesday, the  
9th inst. We cordially wish our Jewish friends  
a very happy and prosperous New Year.

THE *Kobe Chronicle* learns that Mr. C. S.  
Arthur, who was formerly manager of the  
Imperial Hotel, Tokio, and subsequently of the  
Beach House Hotel, Sams, having been certified  
at Yokohama to be of unsound mind, has been  
sent back to America on the *City of Peking*,  
by order of the Consul-General.

THE Chinese have taken kindly to the bicycle  
and it is no uncommon sight to see two or three  
gaily disporting themselves on "foot sickles"  
around the Queen's statue. One Celestial, riding  
a cushion-tired machine was particularly notice-  
able as he gave an exhibition of side-saddle  
riding to a circle of admiring countrymen.

In the House of Commons on the 31st July, in  
reply to Mr. Seott, Lord G. Hamilton said:—A  
line of railway is now in course of construction,  
starting from the Burmese railway system, near  
Mandala, and terminating near the western  
border of China, at a point called Kunlon  
Ferry, on the Salween River. The agreement  
with the new Burmah Railway Company gives  
powers to the Government of India to call upon  
the company under specified conditions to  
construct such extensions of the Burmese Rail-  
way system within the frontiers of Burmah as  
Government may think desirable.

THUS our outspoken Friar contemporary of the  
recent indiscreet vapourings of General Wolsey:  
—Lord Wolsey, who would be England's only  
General if it were not for William Booth, has  
been talking again, and, as usual, has made  
himself an object of criticism. This time his  
offense consists of saying that he would not like  
to pit the British Indian troops against any  
European army. As the levies of Italy, Spain  
and Turkey are not excepted, the success at the  
efficiency of the Indian troops could hardly be  
more comprehensive, and this in spite of the  
fact that the British Government relies upon  
them for the defense of India against the  
Russians. Most foreign soldiers,  
including General Grant, who have seen the  
Indian army, pronounce it a well-drilled and  
competent body of soldiers, while British officers  
of long service in India insist that the Gurkhas  
and Sikhs are among the best light infantry in  
the world. But whether Wolsey is right or  
wrong in his conclusions the net result of his  
criticism has been to encourage any Russian plan  
of conquest that may exist and to discourage  
the only considerable force that England  
could bring on to checkmate it. At least  
the publicity of the remark was a piece  
of rank indiscretion, but it tallies with much  
that has gone before. It was Lord Wolsey,  
who went out of his way some years  
ago to assail the military reputation of General  
Grant in terms unnecessarily offensive to  
Northern sentiment in this country. The folly  
of that act was remarked at the time by Mr.  
Gladstone, while the bad judgment of military  
character of which it gave evidence quite  
prepared the public mind for the outcome of  
Wolsey's prophecy in 1884 that the "somber  
strength" of China would soon get the better of  
Japan in the war then prevailing between those  
two countries.

MEMORANDA.  
TO-MORROW, 8th September.  
Indian mail due.  
THURSDAY, 10th September.  
11 a.m.—English Mail closes.  
Noon.—Rosetta sails for London.

FRIDAY, 11th September.  
French, Indian, and Tacoma mails due.  
The Transfer Books of the Douglas Steamship Co.,  
Ltd., close from this date to the 26th inst.,  
inclusive.

SATURDAY, 12th September.  
American mail due.  
Noon.—*Delphi* leaves for San Francisco, with  
usual ports of call.  
3 p.m.—The race for the St. Leger Stakes, at  
Doncaster.

SUNDAY, 13th September.  
Daylight.—*Tacoma* leaves for Victoria, B.C., and  
Tacoma, via usual ports of call.  
The Transfer Books of the China Traders' In-  
surance Co., Ltd., close from this date to the  
26th inst., inclusive.

A raw days ago a robbery was committed on  
board the U.S.S. *Boston*, says the *North  
China Daily News*. At the same time two  
men, named Hennelken and Mooney, abscond-  
ed and suspicion naturally fell upon them. As  
no accurate details could be learned about the  
affair and it was not considered advisable in the  
interests of justice to make it public, we delayed  
mentioning the matter. We are now informed  
that the man Mooney was arrested in Nagasaki  
on Monday. Hennelken is still at large.

When the mail that arrived here on Saturday  
left home the Mansion House Fund for the relief  
of the sufferers by the seismic wave in Japan  
had reached a sum of nearly £4,000, the amount  
having been swelled by a thousand guineas  
by the Elswick Company, and £350 each by  
Lord Armstrong and Sir Andrew Noble. The  
Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and the  
lines connected with them offered to send all  
telegrams between the Relief Committees in  
Japan and England on the subject of the Fund  
free of cost.

THE *London and China Express* is our author-  
ity for stating that Captain W. M. Lang, R.N.,  
commanding the Devonport Fleet Reserve, went  
to London on 6th August to confer with Li  
Huang-chang with reference to the proposal of  
the Chinese Government that he should again  
become Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese  
Navy. Captain Lang occupied this position  
from 1884 to 1890, when he resigned owing to  
disagreements which our readers will remember.  
Since the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese war  
several exultations have been made to Captain  
Lang to induce him to again undertake the work  
of reorganising the Chinese navy.

THUS Shanghai's "new-born babe," otherwise  
the *Shanghai Daily Press*, on Monday, the  
31st day of August, Anno Domini 1896:—"Mr.  
John Green, formerly on the staff of the *Shang-  
hai Mercury* and afterwards on the *Hongkong  
Telegraph*, has joined our staff from the latter  
office as senior reporter, Mr. Green arriving  
from Hongkong on Saturday last. Mr. Wane,  
also from the *Hongkong Telegraph*, has joined  
as reporter, and Mr. Orley, also from the *Hong-  
kong Telegraph*, as shipping reporter and proof  
reader. We seem indebted somewhat to the  
*Hongkong Telegraph*!—"Er-hem! Yes, the  
*Hongkong Telegraph* is a excellent preparatory  
school for young men that are able to "last"  
on its staff for anything over three years, as  
this writer well knows, and he avails himself of  
this opportunity to testify to the patience, "threw-  
down," and wide knowledge of journalism of  
which Messrs G. W. Ward, T. Cowen (*Times*  
correspondent and at present Editor of the *Kobe  
Chronicle*) and others could boast and their will-  
ingness to give many a friendly "tip" is due in  
great measure his ability to perform the duties  
of Sub-Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph* to-day,  
and to know when his *alides* do their duty  
carefully and efficiently.

THE *St. Petersburg Gazette* contains an article  
that is noteworthy, inasmuch (says the *Daily  
News* Odesa correspondent) as it comes from  
the pen of one of the princely companions of the  
present Tsar, during his Asiatic tour. "Our  
political destiny in Asia," says this organ, "can  
not be said to be fully accomplished so long as  
several sections or branches of the Mohammedan  
Turkoman are subject to Afghanistan and  
China. We know that the Chinese and  
Afghan Turkomans are yearning to be  
united with their brothers and kinsmen,  
under the sovereignty of the White Tsar. Have  
we the right to remain deaf to their appeals?  
Have we the right to express our sympathies  
and stand aloof, whilst first in China and then  
in Afghanistan their blood is spilled in streams?  
We were never, so to say, the conquerors of these  
Asiatics. They became our brothers by natural  
affinity and gravitation, and they place their  
wholehearted trust in our protection. We cannot aban-  
don them. So far as China is considered, this  
question may be easily and amicably settled  
thanks to the cordial and intimate relations now  
existing between the two Empires. Afghan  
Turkoman must be restored to Bokhara, even  
though it be necessary to unsheathe the sword for  
its restoration. These are questions which are  
beginning to prick the conscience of Russia,  
who is sufficiently powerful to insist upon the  
geographical and ethnographical rectification  
without any idle fears of provoking a rupture  
with Afghanistan or her protectors."

A NUMBER of startling demonstrations with the  
newly discovered Röntgen X rays were shown  
recently by Mr. G. W. Selby at his office, 99,  
Queen-street, Melbourne, in the presence of  
many interested spectators. Abandoning the  
tedious process of producing shadow photo-  
graphs by means of the rays, Mr. Selby (says  
the *Argus*) arranged a simple electrical instal-  
lation, which enabled the astonished visitor  
to see through wooden boards, cardboard  
boxes, leather purses, and other opaque bodies  
as plainly as through clear glass, and to  
observe the metal objects which lay inside.  
Placing some object in an aluminium cigarette  
case, enclosing the case in a cardboard box,  
and putting the box in his coat-pocket, Mr.  
Selby held the glass Crookes tube in front of  
that garment, and as one looked through a  
funnel of black cardboard, presto! a key  
appeared in a bright green light. When Mr. Selby  
opened the various covering, one recognised  
the key at once as it lay in the aluminium  
cigarette case. Another interesting experiment  
showed how difficult it may become with this new  
agent in daily use to disguise the state of one's  
finances. "How much is there in my purse?"  
asked a sceptical onlooker, holding up a thick  
leather pouch in front of the glowing bulb of  
glass. An elderly gentleman gazed through  
the cardboard funnel, and then remarked con-  
fidently—"Two shillings and a threepenny bit,"  
which turned out to be quite correct. Mr. Selby  
used a strong induction coil and the ordinary  
Crookes's vacuum tube with the most surprising  
results in a number of experiments, not the least  
striking of which was the one in which he enabled  
a curious spectator to see the skeleton of his own  
hand straight before his eyes.



THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended Sept. 6th are:—Europeans, 220; Chinese, 1,954; total 2,174.

YESTERDAY being the birthday of the King of Portugal, the finale of the Victoria Tennis Club Tournament was played on the Club's ground at Kowloon. The band of the Hongkong Regiment was in attendance and after dark the ground was tastefully illuminated. The guests appeared highly satisfied with the pleasant entertainment provided.

A VIEW policeman might with advantage be placed along the Praya between St. Peter's Church and the Harbour Office. Yesterday a European was struck with half a brick shortly after leaving the Church and no policeman could be found till the Harbour Office had been passed, so no report was made. Surely a few policemen on this portion of the Praya would render such "accidents" impossible.

JAPANESE waters, says the *Nichi Nichi*, will be a regular exhibition of all that is most modern in naval architecture by next spring. Russia will detach the first-class ironclad *Navarin* and three other powerful vessels from her Mediterranean Squadron; Great Britain's sure to respond with reinforcements of at least an equal strength; and the Japanese *Yusaka-Kan* and *Fuji-Kan* will be coming in all their glory.—*Ex.*

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Kin Yee Loong	25
Man Fok Co.	25
Wong Chuk Yau	25
Wong Shu Tung	25
Lyn Kim Ting	10
Ng Yuen Hing	10
Wong Yui Chin	10
Yuen Hing Pong	10
Him Yun	5
Tong Lai Chi	5
Tin Un	2

ONE of Dr. Jim's officers, Lieutenant Wood, of the South African Company's Police, was accompanied on the unfortunate expedition by his little fox-terrier, Chips. Chips was in the engagement and was left for dead on the field of battle. His master came over for the trial, but returned to Africa in March. A few weeks ago on his arrival at Gaborone (Bechuanaland), to his utter astonishment he suddenly came upon Chips, who dashed at him with a wild canine cry of joy. The little creature had, it seems, recovered its senses on the battlefield, pulled itself together, and made its way to Maiteng. Not finding Lieutenant Wood there it went on to Gaborone, where it had often been with him before, and arrived about a fortnight before its master. Poor little Chips lost an eye in the engagement, and had a nasty wound on his hind leg, which, however, is now quite healed. Chips is coming to England shortly to be made much of by Lieutenant Wood's family circle at home. He doesn't intend to risk his little friend on any more battlefields.—*Asian.*

SEVERAL rumours have been floating around the Settlement to the effect that Sheng Tsai has practically fixed matters in Shanghai concerning the new Imperial Chinese Bank, and has gone so far as to leave instructions that the handsome set of buildings on the Bund adjoining the telegraph station will be required for the bank premises. Also that he has withdrawn some millions of taels from the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company and the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration. There is no truth whatever, we are reliably informed, in these statements, which are simply concocted yarns of a new native paper, which probably, and with much reason, wishes to get ahead of its native contemporaries. The China Merchants do not intend to take over the buildings—which are their property—although they are prepared to, if necessary. Sheng Tsai has not withdrawn his money lodged in secure companies for this speculation, and has left for Hankow without accomplishing any business of public importance. On his return he will probably proceed to Tientsin to take up his old appointment, which is too lucrative to neglect. But Sheng, our informant tells us, is of a very vacillating turn of mind; he may prefer to stay in Shanghai.—*Shanghai Press.*

## THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

[Saturday, 6th August, 1896.]

### PROCLAMATION No. 3.

This Proclamation announces that the Ordinance to Amend and Consolidate the law relating to the registration of Birth and Deaths comes into force on the 14th September, 1896.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 343.—Gives notice that Chan Hon Sang and Leong Yek Tong have duly registered their Trade Mark on wrappers and covers containing crackers.

No. 344.—Gives notice that Cheong Hin Tong and Cheong Pak Leong have duly registered their Trade Mark on wrappers and covers containing crackers.

No. 345.—Gives particulars respecting alterations in the numbering of houses in Praya East and Canal Road East.

No. 346.—Contains the return of Stamp Revenue during August 1895 and August 1896.

No. 347.—Sets forth that the limit of weight for parcels to Portugal, Madeira, and Azores forwarded via London has been raised to 15 pounds. It also gives the rates of postage collectible at the Hongkong Post Office and its agencies on such parcels.

No. 348.—Returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation and of Special Reserve in Hongkong during the month ended 31st Aug., 1896, as certified by the Managers of the Chartered Bank, the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, and the National Bank of China.

The Gazette also contains the usual list of undischarged bankrupts, being in the Telegraph Co.'s office the Post Office list of *Public Notice* correspondence, and list of letters, etc., for undischarged bankrupts.

## RE THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

THE EFFECTS OF PLAYING WITH JUSTICE.

POOCHOW, August 28th.

Since writing you per last mail, a messenger, sent by Dr. J. Riggs to Kienning-fu, arrived here—that was on Sunday last—with letters to Archdeacon Wolfe, and as the latter venerable gentleman is up at Kullarg (the summer sanatorium) the messenger at once started for that place.

I had an interview with this messenger, who informed me that there was a case of assault on one of the Christians; in which Dr. Riggs pressed the mandates to exercise justice, but, as this was not forthcoming the only recourse for Dr. Riggs was to apply to his consular help. This he did and we hope that the foreign consuls will be able to enforce justice to Christians at least.

It is now undoubtedly made plain that the Kucheng tragedy has been treated by the various foreign governments with too much leniency, and instead of the native officials concerned being degraded, promotion has followed their share in that terrible business. Stimulated by this, the Chinese officials here have shown a marked stubbornness in all matters connected with the foreign consuls.

The delay or putting off of urgent cases of trials and arrests is most conspicuous of late, and if the foreign governments will not put a stop to this sort of thing, foreigners will soon lose their prestige and the mercantile community will have to abandon its commercial pursuits.

I enclose a copy of the placard posted at Kienning-fu, as I wrote you last, and shall be glad if you will have it translated and quote in your valuable columns, so that the readers of your widely circulated paper will get an insight into the feelings of the locality since that memorable day, 1st August, 1896, when the Whassang massacre was perpetrated.

The people, stimulated by the overt encouragement and acts of the Chinese officials all over this province, are showing increasing hostile feelings towards foreigners, especially in the districts of Kucheng, Lo Neng, Hock Chiang and Kienning-fu—where foreigners are now constantly hooted when passing through the streets.

Monday last was the date fixed for the uprising in Kienning-fu, but so far no news has arrived to confirm this threat, which is due no doubt to the prompt and decisive action of Dr. Riggs in getting his Consul to rouse up the officials to the gravity of the situation, which, if not nipped in the bud, will lead to other important complications with the foreign governments. Thanks should be accorded to Dr. Riggs for his promptitude and foresight in seeking to quench the spark before it developed into full flame.

### THE PLACARD.

The following is the placard referred to:—  
"All 'foreign devils' (*yung-quan-tai*) in this place are cruel. Their hearts are filled with evil towards us. We are therefore compelled to meet together on the 16th inst., and every house must send out a man with instruments ready to pull down foreigners' houses."

Signed by All the People of this place (no place is really mentioned).

—China Gazette Co.

## LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF "X" RAYS.

GREAT PROGRESS OF SURGEONS IN BERLIN.

A GERMAN HOSPITAL WHERE DOCTORS LOOK THROUGH THEIR PATIENTS.

NEW YORK, August 26d.  
Chamberlain writes to the *Sun* from London, under date of July 25th, as follows:—The adaptation of Professor Roentgen's discovery as an aid in the practice of surgery has made wonderful progress in the past few weeks in Berlin, Paris, and London. Specialists in each of these cities now devote themselves almost exclusively to the use of this new method of their revealing to the eye of science what was before possible only to the eye of faith.

In Berlin especially has remarkable progress been made in perfecting this new auxiliary to modern surgery. A hospital or laboratory devoted exclusively to cases in which the aid of X rays is important has been opened under the direction of Professor Boka of the Berlin Polytechnicum. Professor Boka is the discoverer of the important fact that all things penetrable by X rays become transparent to the human eye with the aid of a Crookes' tube and screen smeared with barium cyanide. From a dozen to thirty patients, most of them sent or accompanied by other surgeons, visit Professor Boka's laboratory daily. The most startling marvel of the new light or power may be seen in this laboratory.

The method of examining patients, except in cases involving only the hand or foot, is this. In the wall of an absolutely dark room an aperture has been cut out (the size of a man's body standing upright). This aperture has been covered with black pasteboard, which is, of course, light-proof. The patient stands outside of the dark-room with his back or face against this pasteboard screen. A powerful Crookes' tube generates X rays in such a position that the patient's body is interposed between them and the screen. The examining surgeons take their places in the dark room, both the patient and the X rays apparatus being outside.

The examiners, armed each with a small bismuth screen, which they use in the manner one would employ a reading glass, look through the pasteboard partition, which is transparent to the Roentgen light, and through the body of the patient as well, which is semi-transparent, with the exception of the bones. The patient, in other words, is dressed and standing on the other side of the opaque barrier, yet his skeleton is sharply and exactly outlined before the physicians, who themselves are in darkness. Not only are the spine, skull, and jawbone plainly visible, but the internal organs, heart, liver, etc., are shown in faint outline and can readily be traced.

If it is desired to examine some one spot with particular care, it is necessary only to move the Crookes' tube to a position directly opposite in order that the rays may throw a sharper shadow. Professor Boka affirms that only a beginning has been made thus far in the practical application of Roentgen's discovery in the surgeon's art. "We are now working," he says, "with tellow candles instead of electric lamps. But most persons will agree that the triumph already achieved with this new wonder in science are sufficiently instructive to warrant further study."

## THE KOLAO-BUI.

EXECUTION OF ONE OF THE KOLAO CHIEFS.

On the 24th ultimo, according to a native report from Wuchang, there was summarily executed at Hanyang one Liu Chuan-sheng, a native of Hanyang and one of the principal chiefs of the great revolutionary society called the *Kolao Hui*. A man of fine physical appearance and reputed to have immense strength, his history is the same as that of thousands of others who have served in the army and deserted from it, but have been disappointed, being sent to buy their way up. Three years ago Liu was not a *Kolao Hui*, but a sergeant in one of the Hunanese battalions which went through all the fighting against the Japanese beginning from Fuyang, in Korea, to the Mollathien Pass, in the Changpa mountains, west of Fenghuangcheng, Manchuria. Here Liu's battalion served under General Nih (now *Yihai* of Chihli), who by stubbornly holding the pass, against considerable odds, succeeded in blocking the way of the Japanese in their intended attack upon Moukden through that route. Liu frequently distinguished himself for his bravery and coolness in danger, and led many a party of his comrades when all the officers had either been shot down by the Japanese or had run away for shelter from the rain of bullets. With the signing of the peace, Liu got leave to return home with a pocketful of "promises of promotion," but very little money. Getting home, and disappointed in his future prospects, Liu became an easy convert to the Secret Society agents, in any other country this man's war services and record for good conduct would have made him a mark for special promotion. The *Kolao Hui* centre of Hupoh found him, appreciated his new convert, and in a short time he had risen from one grade to another until he was a full-fledged chief at the time of his arrest on the 22nd of July last. Earnest in everything he did, Liu was actively proselytizing in Hanyang, lodging in the house of a widow. Here a spy of the Government discovered the man and led a strong surprise party of some 50 soldiers on the night of the 22nd ultimo who, surrounding the house, captured the *Kolao Hui* chief; but not without great trouble. In his baggage which was searched there were found some yellow banners of the society, the *Po-hua* (occasional) seal of a senior chief, and some thousand old membership tickets (printed on yellow calico) of the Mollathien and Takpahan leagues of that Society. These tickets were evidently intended for new converts to the society. These were proof enough, and Liu made no denial of his complicity as a chief of the *Kolao Hui*. When captured, the youthful son of the widow at whose house Liu lodged was also carried off to the *yamen*. Fortunately, Liu solemnly declared that the youth was not a member of his society, otherwise the latter would have been executed at the same time as Liu, that is, on the second morning after his arrest. But to teach him a wholesome lesson the authorities had the youth—who appears to have thought all along that he was to be decapitated also—bound and fettered for execution, and taken to the military parade ground in company with Liu, and there made to kneel next to the latter. When the sword fell on Liu's neck and severed his head from the trunk the youth closed his eyes and waited for his turn. It did not come; but he was pardoned and released on the spot, much to the joy of the widowed mother who had come to carry her son's corpse away with her. This is how in China as in some other places men are made offenders by the Government's neglect, and then punished for becoming so.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## THE REFORMATION OF KOREA.

[Contributed to N. C. Daily News.]

Korea is advancing. The advance is quite slow, it is true, but quite solid. Two railway concessions have been signed, one with an American Company for a line from Chemulpo to Seoul, and one with a French Company for a railway from Seoul to Wiju on the Chinese frontier. The telegraph line from Seoul to China and Wiju, which has been almost entirely cut by the Japanese invasion, has been repaired; it is now possible to send telegrams to Europe without sending them through Japanese hands. A concession for mining gold has been given to an American company and other concessions are spoken of. All this has happened since the King threw over the Japanese yoke last February, which yoke has indeed been a very heavy one. Instead of the puerile and ridiculous so-called reforms we are coming to something more solid in the way of the purification of the government. At heretofore it was well to consider the old with the new. To compel Korean officials to give up their dishonest ways was an almost Herculean task which the Japanese did not attempt save on paper. Their so-called reforms never had any influence outside of the treaty ports, and it is now some time since they have had any influence even here. Original drafted in Tokyo by Ministers who had no personal knowledge of Korea and Korean politics, it can well be imagined that they would have proved a failure even if Japan could have imposed them on the Koreans. But all this is now changed for the better. What the Japanese pretended to do with a loud blare of trumpets is now being done in a quiet unostentatious manner. Progress is slow indeed, but when one remembers the Augean stables to be cleaned, it is very satisfactory, and the adviser to His Majesty deserves great credit for the work which he has so far accomplished. Some time since Mr. MacLeary Brown was put in charge of the Financial Department and he has been working hard to clean up the accounts of officials to "square" them. In the beginning of August an edict was promulgated which goes back to a modified form of the old system of government. This I am satisfied is very much better than the "sweeping and radical change" which the Japanese had introduced. To change a system of government in a day, or even a week or a month, to which the people have been accustomed for the past 500 years, must of necessity cause great confusion; and since the object to be accomplished is simply a pure government, it is of course necessary to attempt this while causing as little friction and confusion as is possible. His Majesty has therefore gone back to a modified system of the old government, at the same time reducing the number of useless officials and hangers-on who draw a salary and do no work. Under the Japanese *refugee* the number of officials was increased instead of decreased. Some people who are always saying nasty things, said that the Japanese wanted to gain more adherents by this form of bribery. Whatever their motive was, the country could never have gone on in this way, for the number of officials was so great that even if "squeezing" had been done away with (which it never had been during the Japanese *refugee*) the country would have become absolutely bankrupt in a few years. During the Japanese *refugee* the number of Government employees increased from 8 to 23. In Chemulpo, for instance, for rather less than which is the name of the prefectural city, a city of 20,000 Korean inhabitants, there were a Resident, a Governor, a deputy Governor, a Mayor, and a chief of Police who was also Criminal Judge with an assistant and three clerks (three), each of whom drew a salary ranging from twelve to forty dollars a month and did nothing. By the last edict all this has been abolished, the number of Government employees has been reduced to 13, there is no deputy Governor and no Mayor (the Governor combining these functions), while the number of clerks in each treaty port has been reduced to five, a number quite sufficient for all purposes. This unquestionably reduces the expenditure of the government and is doubtless due to Mr. Brown's advice. Much more remains to be done in the way of a pure government, and we have no doubt but that Mr. Waesber and Mr. Brown will in time accomplish more.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

### BRITAIN'S POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

IN THE KOREAN OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir—Great Britain like other nations has in the past made grievous mistakes and done several wrong actions from which we are now suffering. The most grievous mistake the ever made has been the accepting of the services of barbarous allies against Christian and civilized enemies.

The study of history is useless unless we read it to influence our present conduct. During the war of American independence we accepted the aid of the Indians against the revolted Colonies. The atrocities committed by our allies during that war has impregnated Americans with a horror and dislike of us infinitely more harmful to us than all the aid given us by the Indians benefited us.

At the present moment every Englishman feels most friendly towards Americans. There is not an Englishman that would not deplore a misunderstanding with America both as a national and personal calamity; few Englishmen can understand why it is Americans do not reciprocate our friendly feelings. If they read the histories studied in American schools they would understand the reason. In these histories full details are given of the outrages committed by our Indian allies, and the American boy and girl grow up with the idea, not quite unfounded, that for these outrages we are responsible, and also with the idea, not founded, that we instigated them and would again instigate similar outrages if we thought it our interest to do so.

At present we are face to face with difficulties in the Far East and some journalists are urging us again to ally ourselves with a non-Christian people against a possible Christian antagonist.

Russia has a vast Hinterland without a suitable seaport. It is absolutely necessary for her to obtain one. Some people think that her obtaining one would be detrimental to our interests. Be that as it may, the detriment to us would be small indeed compared with the benefit Russia would derive from having such a port. It would seem to be to our interest for us to come to an understanding with Russia and for us to acquiesce in her exercising a predominant influence in Korea in exchange for Russia's acquiescing in our exercising influence elsewhere.

This seems the case, even taking the word "interest" in its most material sense and leaving out all moral considerations. I firmly believe that the highest interests of any nation can only be safeguarded by giving a due weight to moral considerations.

What are the moral considerations in this case? Surely the happiness and prosperity of the Koreans—some twelve million souls. For seven centuries Korea has been a shuttlecock between China and Japan. The Chinese during these seven centuries have protected the Koreans from the tyranny and oppression of Japan. The Koreans have every reason to love and detest the Japanese and every reason to like the Chinese. Had we only considered the happiness of the Koreans and our interests, we should have maintained the *status quo* and supported the Chinese supremacy in Korea, and continued the understanding with Russia that both she and England should keep hands off. *De aliorum vultum*. We allowed Japan for a short time to be master in Korea. During that short time Japan managed matters so as to increase the already existing hatred between the Japanese and Koreans.

Meanwhile for years Russia has held the contiguous provinces of Primorsky and in it Koreans have found a haven of peace and good government. They have got on admirably with the Russian colonists, and have there acquired habits of thrift and industry that were lacking to them in their own misgoverned country. Under Russian rule they have attained both happiness and prosperity. Checked sternly if they attempt to commit crimes, they are allowed to retain their own customs, and are being led up to civilization instead of being driven to adopt the mass outlandish habits of it.

The Russian experience and success in governing non-civilized races marks every page of her history for centuries. The Japanese have had no such experience, but have had time to show their incapacity of governing a subject race. From the proceedings in Formosa, one would imagine their design was rather to exterminate the Chinese than to conciliate them.

Under these circumstances it seems that we have nothing, or infinitely little, to gain by an alliance with Japan. We have a great deal to gain by a friendly understanding with Russia; that an alliance with Japan would be adverse and an understanding with Russia favourable to the interests of humanity.

An alliance with Japan would render us responsible for barbarities like the shooting at drowning men in the *Kowloon* case, the massacre of women and children at Wei-hai-wei, the burning of innocent villages and other deeds like those committed by the Japanese in Formosa, and would incur for us the lasting odium of Christendom, which would injure us far more deeply than Japan's aid could benefit us.

An understanding with Russia would be to our material interests, would be conformable to the dictates of morality, would meet the approval of Christendom, and would secure that we believe what is wrong in morals cannot be expedient in policy, and that nations are founded in equity and established by righteousness.

Yours faithfully,  
AN ENGLISHMAN.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

### MAILS DUE:

Indian (*Kangra*) to-morrow.  
Indian and Straits (*Chalydra*) 11th inst.  
Tacoma (*Victoria*) 11th inst.  
French (*Caladont*) 11th inst.  
American (*Peru*) 12th inst.  
Canadian (*Emboss of Japan*) 16th inst.  
American (*Coptic*) 23d inst.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship *Empress of Japan* arrived at Yokohama at 8.30 a.m. to-day, and left at 4 p.m. for this port.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 6 a.m. to-day, and left at 5 p.m. for Kobe.

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palamedes*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on Friday afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 10th inst.

### SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 5 p.m. Saturday to 5 p.m. to-day.

### ARRIVALS.

Hankow	steamer from Hainan
Hainan	steamer from Hainan
Guanxi	steamer from Hainan
Independent	steamer from Canton
Benmore	steamer from Amoy
Taiwan	steamer from Swatow
Cassius	steamer from Singapore
Lysomoon	steamer from Shanghai
Kwangsi	steamer from Shanghai
Ash	steamer from New York
Slam	steamer from Japan
Verona	steamer from Japan

Aggregating 15,688 tons register.

### DEPARTURES.

Hankow	steamer for Shanghai
Telma	steamer for Nagasaki
Frigo	steamer for Singapore
Formosa	steamer for Shanghai
Swallow	steamer for Saigon
Nord	steamer for Swatow
Nampong	steamer for Amoy
Doris	steamer for Canton
Mogul	steamer for Nagasaki
Taiwan	steamer for Shanghai
Dorchester	steamer for Shanghai
Glenkiln	steamer for Shanghai

Aggregating 20,057 tons register.

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Tacoma	steamer in Kowloon Dock
Mackay	steamer in Kowloon Dock
Active	steamer in Kowloon Dock
Cassablanca	steamer in Kowloon Dock
Ross	steamer in Kowloon Dock
Mackay	steamer in Kowloon Dock
Britannia	steamer in Kowloon Dock
John Batsley	steamer in Cosmopolitan
Galle	steamer in Kowloon Dock

### PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—4th August—*Braconshire*, Queen Olga, 14th August—*Palamedes*, *Elthipada*, 21st August—*Radley*, 21st August—*Ceylon*, 21st August—*Canby*, 25th August—*Sordana*, 1st September—*Frigo*, *Hedrick*, *Hirsh*, *Hobbs*, 4th September—*Glenkiln*, *Arcturion*, *Maudslayi*, *Tenkat*, *Oceanic*.

HOMEWARD—28th August—*Peking*, *Palamedes*, 1st September—*Ernest Simon*, *Tenkat*.

### TESTING THE OCEAN CURRENT.

The following "messages from the sea" have been received at the Chief Weather Bureau, Brisbane:—"Current paper set adrift from ship *Thames* M.L.L., by Captain James Mann, on 23rd May, 1894, in lat. 10deg. 40min. north, long. 152deg. 35min. west, found on the 25th April, 1896, on the south coast of Yonakuni Island, one of the southernmost group of the Looe Archipelago, to the east of Formosa. "Current paper set adrift from barque *Atada*, by T. C. Herbert, master, on 1st November, 1895, in lat. 35deg. 40min. south, long. 152deg. 40min. east," found by *Edna Warden*, on 1st January, 1896, four miles from Uadulla, near Milton, New South Wales. "Current paper set adrift from *Balmado*, steam yacht, by T. H. Forster, master, on 18th November, 1895, in lat. 24deg. 16min. south, long. 161deg. 10min. east," found by P. G. Dicken, on 9th March, 1896, on Fraser's Island, 23 miles north of Hook Point. "Current paper set adrift from *Guthrie*, etc., by W. G. McArthur, commander, on 8th January, 1896, in lat. 38 deg. 14min. south, long. 148deg. 44min. east; found by Harry Smith, on 29th January, 1896, one mile west from Cape Keverard lighthouse, Victoria.

## Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at Twelve o'clock NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last and of Declaring Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1896. [1897]

### DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, on SATURDAY, the 25th September, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1896.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 25th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1896. [1896]

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a STATEMENT of BUSINESS CONTRIBUTED during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1896, on or before the 15th September, on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

THOS. L. ROSE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1896. [1896]

## Amusement.

### THE IMPERIAL CHING LING FOO TROUPE

OF WONDER WORKERS.

ARE PREPARED TO GIVE SHORT PERFORMANCES AT HOTELS, CLUBS, OR PRIVATE HOUSES AT REASONABLE RATES.

Address CHING LING FOO, No. 6, Chinese Street, 2nd Floor.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1896. [1896]

## Hotels.

### PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

### SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

(FROM APRIL 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).



## Intimations.

## APPETISING COOKERY,

that great desideratum, is readily and economically attained by the use of

## BOVRIL

which is unequalled for imparting richness and delicacy of flavour to SOUPS, STEWS, HASHES, GRAVIES, ENTREES, &amp;c.

## A SAVOURY SANDWICH

Is made by spreading BOVRIL on Toast or Bread and Butter, forming a tasty Tri-bit far more nourishing and sustaining than any ordinary Sandwich. (40 lbs. of BEEF are used in making 1 lb. of BOVRIL EXTRACT.)

PRICES CONSIDERABLE REDUCED BY WATKINS &amp; CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1896.

COMPAGNIE INDUSTRIELLE DES PROCÉDÉS  
**RAOUL PICTET**  
LIMITED. CAPITAL, \$60,000.  
16, RUE DE GRAMMONT, PARIS.  
INDUSTRIAL ENGINES  
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

**COLD AND ICE**

Apply to MESSRS. DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.  
Agents for MESSRS. P. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

## COMBUSTION

in the human body is of the utmost importance in determining vitality. Unless combustion is active, the vital organs lose their power, the body loses flesh, skin becomes pale, and the whole system is in danger.

## Scott's Emulsion

induces a healthy combustion, by supplying the blood with the principle of carbon—the principle which enriches the blood, assists in making healthy flesh, and gives force to the vital organs. By taking Scott's Emulsion you gain the human steam that keeps the body vigorous. It nourishes when all other food is of no avail. All Chemists.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—WATKINS &amp; Co., Hongkong &amp;c.

## CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

Used for 30 Years.

With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China, SCHEELE &amp; Co., Hongkong, 15th May, 1896.

## WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER, AND FEMALE AFFECTIONS. ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES. 50 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared only by the Proprietor:—THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England. SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND THE EMPIRE OF CHINA:—WATKINS &amp; Co., APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG. 15th

## SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

Over 300 Medical Certificates testifying to its great STRENGTH-GIVING PROPERTIES and at the same time being of an EXQUISITE TASTE.

Sole Agents for Hongkong:—A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Hongkong, 1st September, 1896. LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

## CHICAGO, U.S.A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. Introduce to you our immense facilities, we will send *free of charge* to you or any other foreign resident our "BUYER'S GUIDE," a 24 pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—invaluable in ordering—and our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

MONTGOMERY WARD &amp; Co., 111 to 113 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship

"PATROCLUS," Captain Dickens, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 21st instant. For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1896. [1392]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship "SUISING," Captain Gairworthy, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 7th September, 1896. [1372]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR TIENTSIN. THE Company's Steamship

"NANCHANG," Captain Flaxman, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 4th September, 1896. [1371]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR KOBE (DIRECT). THE Company's Steamship

"TSINAN," Captain Moore, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 8th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1896. [1368]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LONDON. THE Steamship

"BENLARI," Captain Wallace, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 8th September. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, 24th August, 1896. [1328]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, &amp;c.)

THE Steamship "AIRLIE," Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 A.M. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric-light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1896. [1350]

"GIBB" LINE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS. FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS if sufficient inducement offers and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &amp;c.)

THE Steamship "PATHAN," Captain Day, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, 4th September, 1896. [1352]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS. FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"GLENFRUIN," Captain Darke, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, 4th September, 1896. [1343]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Taking through Cargo to QUEENSLAND PORTS, ADELAIDE and NEW ZEALAND.)

THE Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE," Captain Davies, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 17th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1896. [1058]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship

"IXION," Captain Nibb, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 19th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1896. [1350]

JAVA, CHINA, JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS. UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration.) JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, JAVA.

FROM HONGKONG. S.S. Germonda..... [To JAVA]..... [Sept. 10]. S.S. Castles..... [To JAVA]..... [Oct. 10]. S.S. Federation..... [To JAVA]..... [Nov. 10]. S.S. Castles..... [To JAPAN]..... [Sept. 10]. S.S. Federation..... [To JAPAN]..... [Oct. 10]. S.S. Germonda..... [To JAPAN]..... [Nov. 10].

General Agents for China &amp; Japan. L. WATKINS &amp; Co., Hongkong, 24th August, 1896. [1347]

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/3 A. L. American Ship "CHARLES E. MOODY," Captain Leonard, is loading here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, 5th August, 1896. [1056]

FOR BALTIMORE. THE 3/3 L. L. American Ship "ISAC REED," Captain F. D. Waldo, is loading here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, 5th August, 1896. [1055]

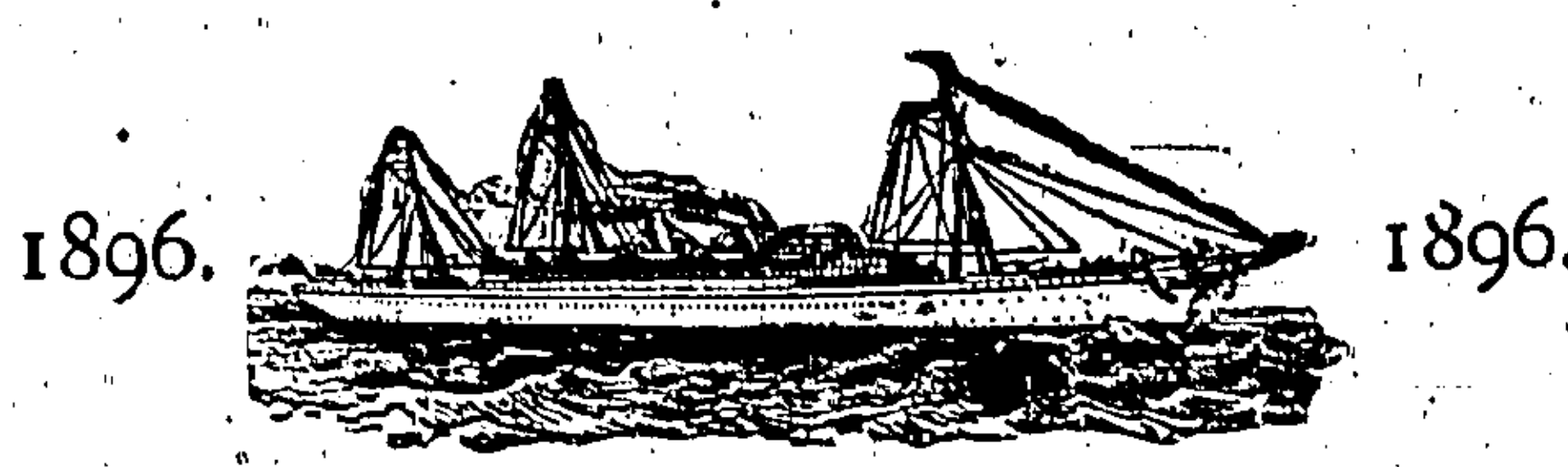
FOR NEW YORK. THE 100 A. L. American Ship "PAUL REVERE," Mullin, Master, shortly expected from SHANGHAI, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, 24th July, 1896. [1176]

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/3 A. L. American Ship "SAINT MARK," Dudley, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, 24th August, 1896. [1357]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE A. S. L. British Bark "CASABLANCA," Century, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, 4th September, 1896. [1371]

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE



1896. SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY. THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. (CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.) Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 30th September. EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 25th October. EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 25th November.

The magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of points and routes. Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and around the world. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TOUR TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100. The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appliances and Cuisine are unexcelled. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &amp;c., apply to.

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Patten's Street. Hongkong, 7th September, 1896. [1372]

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE. VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Belga (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)..... Tuesday, 22nd Sept., at Noon. City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)..... Thursday, 8th Oct., at Noon.

City of Tokio (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)..... Tuesday, 27th Oct., at Noon. City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)..... Saturday, 17th Oct., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1896, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families. Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central. J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 25th August, 1896. [1372]

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG. SOAP MANUFACTURERS. SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMAN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION REDHEAD BRAND. HARTMAN'S GREY TANNED DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and F. &amp; O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &amp;c., &amp;c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [1372]

## Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "ROSETTA," Captain F. N. Tiltard, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &amp;c., on THURSDAY, the 10th September, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. This steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. Shawmut, leaving that Port on the 2nd Oct. for London direct.

Side and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &amp;c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent. Hongkong, 27th August, 1896. [431]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN. THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400. Excellent accommodation. First-class Table, DOCTOR and STEWARDSSMAN carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350. The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. A magnificent scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225. Rates of Passage to other Ports on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.) Tacoma ..... [2,549] Sunday ..... [Sept. 19]. Victoria ..... [1,167] Monday ..... [Sept. 21]. Olympia ..... [2,608] Friday ..... [Oct. 9]. Bramar ..... [3,601] Tuesday ..... [Oct. 27]. Tacoma ..... [2,549] Friday ..... [Nov. 19].

THE Steamship "TACOMA," Captain Whistler, R.N.R., sailing at Daylight, on SUNDAY, the 19th September, will proceed to VICTORIA, (B.C.), and TACOMA, (Wash.), via AMOY, FOOSHOW, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports. Consular Invoices in Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing. For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL &amp; Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 25th August, 1896. [431]

## NORDDUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT. BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS: LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS. N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES OF RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.) Bayern ..... [Tuesday] ..... [15th Sept.]. Prins Heinrich ..... [Tuesday] ..... [13th Oct.]. Prinsess ..... [Tuesday] ..... [10th Nov.]. Sachsen ..... [Tuesday] ..... [8th Dec.]. Bayern ..... [Tuesday] ..... [5th Jan.]. Prins Heinrich ..... [Tuesday] ..... [2nd Feb.]. Prinsess ..... [Tuesday] ..... [2nd March].

ON TUESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1896, at 9 A.M. the Company's Steamship "BAVERN," Captain B. Blanke, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on SATURDAY, the 14th Sept. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on MONDAY the 15th Sept., and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 14th Sept. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board. For further Particulars, apply to MELLICHAMPE &amp; Co., Agents. Hongkong, 25th August, 1896. [1391]

## NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES. JULES FLUID THE BEST DISINFECTANT. AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE. W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; Co., Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 25th March, 1896.

SANTARY SOAP. SOFT SOAP. DISINFECTANT. AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE. W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; Co., Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 25th March, 1896.

SANTARY SOAP. SOFT SOAP. DISINFECTANT. AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE. W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; Co., Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 25th March, 1896.

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SANTARY SOAP. SOFT SOAP. DISINFECTANT. AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE. W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; Co., Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 25th March, 1896.